At Once a Warrior and a Peacemaker.

HIS DIPLOMACY AS THE NA-TION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Eloquent Admirers Testify to His Good Qualities.

THE STORY OF HIS FAME SIMPLY TOLD.

Metropolitan Church Crowded Last Night

GRAND ARMY MONUMENT TO THE DEAD CHIEFTAIN.

The stxty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was com-memorated at Metropolitan M. E. Church, Four-and-a-balf and C streets, last night. Before the audience commenced to as-semble, Prof. Reichenbach gave a varied programme of patriotic and national airs on the chimes. It was the finest exhibition of bell chiming ever heard in this city. Prof. Shope rendered very ably "Dorn's Imperial March" and the overture from "Alda" on the organ while the speakers

were taking their positions.

On the settee at the back of the platform were Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, Gen. R. E. Colton. and Dr. Rellly. On the right were Gen. S. S. Burdette, Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, and Gen. Jerome B. Burke, while on the left was Dr. Newman. The vast edifice was crowded in every portion with an audience the like of which is rarely seen. U. S. Grant, jr., and Jessie R. Grant were both present: with them was Mme. Romero. wife of the Mexican minister. A large number of prominent citizens were in the audience. The Grand Army of the Republic was largely represented, and that fine body of men were never seen to better advantage. The department commander's

stoff sat inside the altar-rail. DR. JOHN P. NEWMAN OPENED THE MEET-

and said: "I have the honor to present to you the Hon. Matthew G. Emery, who will preside on this cocasion."

The chairman called upon Dr. J. Mc-Kendree Reiliy to offer up prayer, and the learned divine responded.

A male quartette, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Smith, W. B. Atkinson, H. M. Walter, and W. K. Lapham, rendered "The Soldier's Fareweil" in excellent style.

Mr. H. O. Hall read letters of regret from Gen. S. S. Henkle, Hon. John Tyler, jr., the Swiss minister, the Chillan minister, the Austro-Hungarisu minister, from the Netherlands, the minister of Sweden and Norway, Gen. Beale, Secretary Endicot, and Hon. John Sherman.

Mr. Emery then said: "Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Grand Army of the Republic: We have assembled to commemorate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the

ate the sixty fifth anniversary of the GREATEST SOLDIER OF OUR TIME, twice elevated to the high position of chief magistrate of the nation, honored and be-loved by his countrymen—the late Gen. Grant. Where could we find a more fitting place for our meeting than here in the church where he was seen to meet to worship, and in which he felt so deep an interest and served so many years as a trustee? I am happy to say that we have with us to-I am happy to say that we have with us tonight gentlemen from various sections of our country who are
here to rehearse to us the many good
deeds and noble efforts of his in behalf of
his country, not only as a soldier but as the
great governing head of the nation in
enforcing its laws and in upholding and
preserving our beloved Union. I am glad
to see so many of the Graud Army of the
Republic present to do honor to their
illustrious commander."

"In the absence of Senor Romero, who is
on a sick bed, Gen. Colton, of Virginia, will
read the speech Senor Romero had prepared."

In a few introductory remarks Gen. Colton eulogized the magnanimity of Grant toward his southern foes, and applauded bis many virtues.

special of senor romero.

Ladies and Gentlemen: While I highly appreciate the distinction that the promoters of this celebration have conferred upon me in taking my assistance to honor the memory of one of the greatest men of the age by commemorating the sixy-fifth anniversary of his birthday, I deeply regret that I am not competent to do justice to the subject, specially because I have to express my views in a language which is not my own. I am anso afraid that my estimate of Gen. Grant may be thought by some to be influenced by my personal regard and admiration for his character.

It would take much longer time than I can command should I attemp to make even a very brief sketch of Gen. Grant's life, which is, on the other hand, so familiar to you all, and more particularly to the congregation of this church, which was the piace of divine worship of Gen Grant during the eight years of his official residence at this capital as fresident of the United States.

It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt even to speak of him in connection with his foreign policy, the subject which has been specially assigned to me, and I will therefore confine my remarks to his views about my own country, which i think I undeestood well, and some of my personal recollections of him, which perhaps are not generally known, and may therefore be of some interest to you. I was during the fall of 180 i living in Washington, representing Mexico, and watching with great interest and solicitude the events of the mighty war which was then being waged in this broad country, and which constituted one of the severest trials that republican in tervention which the French emperor had brought over to Mexico would come so mer to an end if the Union was restored in the Union states, when the poblided one of mercinal secause I was convinced that the intervention which the French emperor had brought over to Mexico would come so mer to an end if the Union was restored in the Union states merc. Ben Dobudo, to come to this country, and which constit

mend and feterabury under the command of Gen. Grant.

I most gladly availed myself of that opportunity to visit that army, and to make the personal acquaintance of its great loader. I had, of course, heard most or what had been said in favor of and against Gen. Grant, as I had resided almost uninterruptedly in Washiston since December, 1559, long before the beginning of the war which made him so damous. He had then accomplished his greater victories of Fort Donelson, Shitoh. Visksburg, and Chattancoga were stubborn tacts, which could not well be contradicted or doubted. He was yet censured by some, and I had a great desire to make the personal suquaintance of the warrior who had attained such great work of destroying slavery and saving republican institutions and free and popular government. I therefore made up my mind to accompany Gen. Doblado, who could not spack English.

nglish.

I asked the necessary permit from Mr. Sew-d, then Secretary of State, who graciously view us leiters of introduction to Generals rant and Meade and Admiral Porter, and on-

the 22d day of October, 1881, we left Washington for the James river, via Ballimore, and reached Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Folst on the 24th. The general received us with great cordiality. He lodged us in a ten at his caunp near his own, send us to see the armies of the Fotomac and of the James, under the respective commands of Generals Meade and Buller, and expressed to us the greatest sympathy for our cauns, and even a desire to serve our government in its struggle to defend the independence and autonomy of Moxico, and thus preserve republican institutions in the continent against foreign asgressions.

I may remark here, in a passing way, that all the officers of the Union army with whom we came in contact shared the opinion entersined by the people of the northern states that the attempt to set up a monarchy in Mexico with foreign bayconets was a step intended to co-operate for the downfail of republican institutions on this continent, and was therefore an act unfriendly to the United States which could not be ignored.

The extraordinary simplicity of Gen. Grant impressed me very much. He occupied at that time at City Foint a tent which I thought was no better than those of the private slidlers, and had a military overcoat as plain as those worn by the common solder. His demeanor evinced great simplicity, sincerny, and firences of character, and the seemed to be greatly impressed with the responsibilities which rested upon him, although be had the firm belief that the war would end in favor of the cause he was defending. His wife and chidren accompanied him in his camp, and the cause he was defending. His wife and chidren accompanied him in his camp, and requent acquaintance with the responsibilities which rested upon him, although be had the firm belief that the war would end in favor of the cause he was defending. His wife and chidren accompanied him in his camp, and the firm opinion that Gen. Grant was indebted to his wife sli, hough their wedded lives for a sound judgment, great attachment, and u

Roman matron.

The cordility with which Gen. Grant received me, and the great sympathy he showed for my country during the few days I had the pleasure to spend at his camp, made a lasting impression upon me, and were the beginning of a sincere and disinterested friendship, which has been converted into great admiration for his character after his death. It would take much longer time than I could now spare, should I attempt to relate some of the many interesting incidents of our personal interiourse. I brope that it will be sufficient for my purpose to say that our friendship sprang up from the fact that our vlews on the relations which ought to exist between Maxico and the United States were in perfect accord, and that fact and our relative position in our respective countries gave us the opportunity of making our friendship not subservient to any selfsh or personal motive of either of us, but to what we understood to be the best interest of our respective countries.

Gen. Grant went to Mexico, as you well know, as a second licutenant of the army of invasion in 1346, first under Gen. Taylor by the frontier of Texas as far as Saltillo, and afterward under Gen. Scott by Vera Cruz up to the City of Mexico by the way of Jaiapa and Puebla, having visited Tobuca, Cuomavara, and Cuantia Morelos. Of his views about that war he made no mystery, and always held it sa an unjust war brought about by the riling class of a strong country against a distracted one, for the only purpose of increasing the area of slavery and to keep the control of the federal government in the hands of the slave power. His views on that war, as expressed in his personal memoirs, show that his strong sense of justice and recitude could not be moved even by such great inducements as the interest of his own country.

The remarkable powers of observation and the extraordinary good sense of Gen. Grant permitted him to understand Maxico after a magnificent country, and the xiews about the relations of the United States with Mexico will be adhered to,

statement. This fact shows conclusively, in my opinion, the great comprehensive power of his extraordinary mind, and that he really possessed the highest gifts of a statesman. When the war was over, Gen. Grant established his headquarters in Washington as general in command of the United States army, and I then had frequent opportunities to see thin, and talk with him about the condition of Mexico, which, at that time, was very critical.

Public opinion was divided in this country as to the best course to be followed with a view to histen the end of the French intervention in Mexico. While everybody thought that the intervention was intended on the part of the French emperor as a blow assainst the republican Institutions in the world, with a hope of subverting them, and that also he intended to thus assist the confederate states in breaking up the Union, some, like Gen. Grant, thought that the United States ought to have resented this intervention as soon as the war was over, and to have sent an immediate notification to the French emperor that unless he should withdraw his troops at once from Mexico the United States would assist the Mexican government in expelling them from the country, while others, like Mr. Seward, at the time Scerelary of State, thought that the best plan to accomplish the same end. was to make that demand upon the French government in such a way as not to wound the susceptibilities of the proud French people, which fact might erhaps delay instead of hasten the evacuation of Mexico by the French sermy. Gen. Grant, as a straightforward man, and who did not many any roundabout way of accomplishing an object, felt very anxious on this subject, and did all he could, with the powerful influence and important position he held at the time, to carry out his views, sometimes sending a large number of troops under Gen. Sheridan, without instructions from the Frenche in peror, and at other times urging the President of the United States to adopt a more decisive policy than the one pursued by the Sceretary of State. Enjoying the confidence of Fresident Johnson, however, Mr. Seward succeeded in having his policy adopted by the servators of state. Enjoying the confidence of Fresident Johnson, however, Mr. Seward succeeded in having his policy adopted by the Sceretary of State. Enjoying the confidence of Fresident Johnson, however, Mr. Seward succeeded in having his policy and the French intervention was to make the intervention of an imp

To be sure, he knew Mexico perfectly well and did not need a second visit to know all about it, but his love for my country was as great that he though the ountri not to fail to see it once more. Early in 1850 he went there again, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and his cideas son, and had the opportunity of seeing the changes which had been accomplished to the credit of Mexico, notwithstanding all her misfortune with civil and foreign wars, in the nearly quarter of a century which had elapsed since his first visit. It was then that he matured his views about the best way for Mexico to develop her own resources and to become a great mition, as well as the policy that the United States ought to pursue toward Mexico. He saw at once, with his great foresight, that the miterial resources of Mexico could not be developed in large scale except by the construction of railroads, which would really be extensions of the railway system of the United States into a country capable of producing in large quantities all the tropical fruits needed in the United States and of consuming from this country a proportionate amount of American manufactures.

While Gen, Grant was in Mexico the had conversations with the leading same of the country on the subject, which led to a request or their part for him to submit the condition of things to capitalists in the United States, in the building of railroads in Mexico. On his return to this country he speke carnestly on the subject, and the expression of his views contributed largely to the organization of several companies in the United States, with a view to their part for him to submit the condition of things to capitalists in the United States, for the purpose of building at mortant lines of railroad in Mexico, athough he had no personal interest of any kind in them. I refer especially to the Mexican Central and the Mexican for the City of Mexico toward the fronter of the wind and the west him to though the view of the sure of one of the city of Mexico, but go on toward central refers to a

was in this country, and I neither think nor remember of having written him a single leitter.

My own connection, besides, with this road was a very clean one. The federal government of Mexico had given a grant to the government of Mexico and given a grant to the government of Mexico and given a grant to the government of mexico and the Pacific, allowing a subsidy of about seven thousand doitars per kilometer. The covernment of the state of Oaxaca gave me full power to transfer this grant to any company that I thought was likely to build the road, and I did transfer it to the company organized in New York by Gen. Grant, without charring one cent commission for the disposal of the valuable property. I, besides, held no lands or any other values which might be enhanced by that operation. The smount of money spent was by no means a large one, and the greater portion of it was used in buying a large tract on the Guif of Mexico, which is supposed to be the only good harbor on the Mexicas coast of that guiff.

The two visits which Gen. Grant made to

sirmed his views about the fature of my centry and the political and commercial relations that the United States cought to establish with Mcxico.

It was about the time that Congress authorized the President of the United States to sand a commercial congress authorized the President of the United States to sand a commission to Mexico for the purpose of regoliating a commercial treaty, and Gen. Grant being the man for the place he was at once selected for that position by President Arbur, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Freiinghuysen. Having myself been authorized by the Mexican government to meet Gen. Grant for such purpose, I had the honor, as well as work which I believe has national character, and it was a model of fairness, because it did not give either country an undue advantage over the other; its intent being to develop a large trade between the two nations for the advantage of both. This treaty evoked the opposition of everal parties, some of whom went so far as to assert that in signing it we had a personal purpose to subserve, which was one of the most unfounded assertions ever made. The moment Gen. Grant heard of such accusations, he addressed a letter to a newsraper of this city, which had given currency to such rumor, denying-thin the most emphatic terms, and saying what was a fact, that he never had business connection of any character whatsoever with me.

As I remarked before, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the opposition which this treaty encountered, the views and principles embraced in it will be hereafter accepted by this country as the soundest that can control its relations with Mexico. The least thing that could be said about this is that Gen. Grant, and his respect for justice and peace, than his management of the difficulties with England after the civil war for assistance rendered to their enemies during that war, and a war with England after the civil war for assistance rendered to their enemies during that war, and a war with England after the civil war for assistance rendered

difference with a rival country, giving un, therefore, all idea of personal fame through another war.

Not to detain you any longer, I will come to the last moments of Gen. Grant on his dying brd. I went as often as I could to see him, to New York and to Mount, McGregor, and was glad to remain by his bedaide two or three days at a time, and i did so especially when I learned that his terrible slekness was coming to a crists. Out the 4th of July, 1885, I arrived at Moont McGregor and found that the general could not halk any longer, but said in writing what he wished and in this way we were permitted to keep his last thoughts. I took his pad and wrote this question: "They tell me, general, that you have not pain any longer," ife answered on the same pad and below my question as follows: "There were a few days when I had but little pain and had but little eccaine. Now I have to use it, at times, as often as once a balf hour to allay acute pain in my mouth. It does not affect it whatever; only lessens it." He added: "You may talk to me." In the course of my conversation he wrote on his pad about his terrible sufferings as follows: "I have been a very grear sufferer since I saw you last. Generally I get very good rest from I a night until about noon next day, but not always. Thursday night I reither slept new was I free from pain af any time. Saturday was much the same. Last utcht I slept and rested well from about 12 to 7 this morning. I see now a bad day before me."

rich morning. I see now a bad day before me."

In a letter which he wrote to me from New York, dated on the 16th of February, 1885, he speke about his sufferings and his sickness, as follows:

"I have been a great sufferer since we met last, and continue to be yet, though I feel now that I am at last improving. You may remember that when you were at Long Branch lest summer, I was complaining of a sore throat. I thought nothing of it at the time, and did not consult a physician about it until about a month after my return from the city, it had then run without care, some four months. When the dector was seen he decided that my sore throat resulted from my stomach being nichotinized. I have given up smoking entirely for the last three mouths, and feel that I am now about free of nicotine, though not of its effect.

As his grandchild, Ulysses S. Grant, a son of Col. Grant, about 3 years old, came to hid him good morning, he wrote: "Happy boy, he does not seem to realize my condition, The little girl does, however," meaning his siter, Julia Grant, who was at the time about tex years old. His good will toward Mexico was so great

that, notwithstanding his intense suffering, and without my mentioning anything to him about it, he wrote to me as follows: "I have been intending to write President Dias a long personal letter, embracing political matters relating to the two countries. There is a stagnation in business in this country which affects Europe as well as Mexico. Nothing is so abundant here as money; nothing is so chosen or so hard to get except by those who do not want it. Confidence will be restored here. I trust, before many months. If it is, it will be followed up abroad as well as at home."
Only four days after that, on the sih of July, 1885, some Mexican journalists, who had come to this country, visited him at Mount McGirgor, and he wrote to them the following expression of his views and sympaty toward Mexico:
"My great interest in Mexico has dated back to the war between the United States and that country. My interest was increased when four European monarchies attempted to set up their institutions on this continent, selecting Mexico, a territory adjoining us. It was an outrage on human rights for a foreign mation to attempt to transfer her institutions and her rulers to the territory of a civilized people without their consent. They were fearfully punished for their crime.

"I hope Mexico may now begin an upward and prosperous departure. She has the elements of success. She has the people, she has the about she has the fund. The great man, so liberally endowed by nature, with the gifts of a strong mind, a sensitive heart, and a pure character, can be certainly taken as a model for the future agree as sacred as Washington's but the future agree as accred as Washington's but he future agree as accred as Washington's but he future agree as accred as Washington's but here for the future agree as accred as Washington's but he future and the beautiful poem on Grant.

The chairman then introduc

GRANT-THE PRESIDENT.

J. A. J. Cresswell, who spoke of

ORANT—THE PRESIDENT.

He said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I have been requested to speak of Gen, Grant's career as a civilian, and to express my opinion as to the position he is entitled to take in history. To perform these duties properly would require a careful study of his acts and influence with respect to all the important measures of his time, and of the effect of each measure singly, and of his administration as an entirety upon the conditions and prospects of the republic—a task far beyond the power of any man, however thorough his information or keen his analytic skill in the brief measure of time an occasion like this affords."

"When called to the presidency in 1860 Gen. Grant was not unprepared for the discharge of his new duties. The responsibilities and sharp experiences of his position as gen ral of the army, as well as the ferce controversies between Congress and President Johnson, had compelled him to give close attention to the salient points at issue. The four reconstruction acts had all becomes laws by the constitutional two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, notwithstanding the successive vetoes of the then President, and the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution had been declared duly ratified. Accepting these, as determined shu fixed positions, Gen. Grant assumed the Presidency. In his first inaugural address—short, crisp, and vigorous—he made not a few significant declarations. After being sworn he said: 'I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel,

this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought: I commence its duties untrammeled; I bring to it a conscious desire and determination to fall it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. So The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, romembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained."

Other quotations were given to show the spirit of Grant at this important epoch in the history of the country. His action during the periods of reconstruction and the resumption of specie payments were splauded as having in them true statesmarship.

"Grant," he continued, "was a soldier, "The continued of the country of the country." His action during the periods of reconstruction and the resumption of specie payments were splauded as having in them true states—marship.

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spplauded as having in them true states-manship.

"Grant," he continued, "was a soldier, the first of his sge. On his banner blazed the lustrous names of Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Appomattox; not single barren victories, but the culminating glories of four most memorable and ably-contested compagns against as gallant a foe as ever trod the face of earth. [Applause]. With all this Grant was the soldier of law and fought only that war, the fleree usurper, might be driven from our fair land to give room for the return of the beneficent angel, Peace. Peace: that kindles the fire on the domestic hearth and gathers wife and children about it, that feeds the poor and children about it, that feeds the poor and hungry, that nurses the sick, that buries the dead. Peace! that multiplies blessings and fills the land with plenty and happy hearts. Peace! that spreads through all the air a soothing spell of hope and joy, and comes to the delighted ear—

.Tinkling on the shepherd's bell, And singing 'mid the reapers.

And singing 'mid the reapers.'

"For this blessed peace Grant fought and won, and never drew sword again."

Grant's diplomacy in the cases of the Alabama and Virginius was shown to be of a ligh order: in fact, his character was complete. "Try Grant by any standard, the severest that in fairness you can devise, and then pronounce judgment."

A glowing tribute to the memory of the great American soldier and a pathetic sketch of his sad, painful death concluded a masterly effort. The speaker left nothing to be desired.

GEN. S. S. BURDETTE

was then called upon, and he talked of Grant and Logan. He said:

"Mr. Chulrman, ladles, and gentlemen: I have a great theme for such a speech as I may make to-night; one which is quite beyond the limit of the few remaining moments that can be so used. I am not expected, of course, to make a detailed statement of the great things which marked the characters and the lives of Grant and Logan. Two years ago, in this place, it was my great pleasure to express my admiration for our then living but then dying comrade, Ulysses S. Grant. I should never weary thinking of the man, of wondering at his greatness, even if there was no more between us than the ties of citizenship; but we were nearer than that; he was my friend and benefactor, but if I say less of him than of the other spirit I trust I shall not be accused of neglect. It seems to be but right that we should say a word for our dead comrade, John A. Logan. (Applause.) At the inception of the war the name of Logan was more generally know than that of Grant. It is one of the wonderful things of our society and government that men are always ready when the call sounds. We have never felt the need of an educated class for any duty but that of war. Whenever the voice of patriotism and duty calls, the man is there.

"Gen. Grant was only a citizen—not that

"Gen. Grant was only a citizen -not that "Gen. Grant was only a citizen—not that that was not much—until war called him forth. John A. Logan was farther known and ty more men long before that. Fortune cast them tog ther—Illinois sent them both into the service. They were as dissimilar as two men could be One was cain and quiet—he ever was—the other a fiery warrior, as ready with his sword as with his tongue. History will say that such was necessary to the other. In the first great struggle it required the cool, calm judgment of Grant to take his little army over to Belmont and there test the fighting over to Belmont and there test the fighting

over to Beimont and there test the fighting mallites of the western citizen solaier. The critics of war have said that the valor of John A. Logan enabled Grant to retire from his disastrous viotory."

Logan's martial deeds at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion Hill were trumpeted in clariou tones; his effective work in crushing the anti-Union secret societies was powerfully shown. Reference was made to Calhoun and his pro-slavery doctrines and to Grant and Logan's unswerving advocacy of the and Logan's unswerving advocacy of the cause of the colored man. The speaker prophesied the erection of a greater West-minster Abbey at Artington in which should rest the remains of our nation's illustrious dead.

Gen. Burke announced that a general collection would be taken up all over the country at this time for the purpose of erecting a monument to Grant in Wash During the collection the quartette

chanted "Abide With Me," The sum of \$58 was raised.

FARRAGUT POST'S OBSERVANCE,
Farragut Post, No. S. G. A. R., colebrated Gen. Grant's birthday at Waugh
Chapel, corner of Third and A streets
northeast, last night. The church was
well filled by the time that the organist had
finished a voluntary. Post Commander
Howard presided over the meeting. On
the platform with him sat Rev. Dr. Price,
pastor of the church: Chaplain Wilson,
of the post; Post Commander Lincolu, ex-Gov. Perham, of Maine,
and Maj. Turner. Rev. Dr. Price
offered prayer. Addresses were made by
Post Commanders Howard and Lincoln,
Chaplain Wilson, and Maj. Turner. Gen.
Beale's address was read by Comrade Biddle. A recitation was given by Miss
Cleveland, and music for the occasion was
rendered by the choir of the church. At
the conclusion of the service a collection
was taken up for the benefit of the Grant
monument Yand.

TO COMMEMORATE THE ANNIVERSARY. FARRAGUT POST'S OBSERVANCE.

TO COMMEMORATE THE ANNIVERSARY. New Yonk, Apr. 27.—A large number of the friends and admirers of Gen. Grant met to night to form a permanent organization that shall annually honor the birthday of the illustrious general. There were present Gen. W. T. Sherman, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, ex-Senator Alexander McDonald. A committee was appointed to confer as to the best method of commemorating the anniversary. Exsenator Conkling satis if the object was to prevent Gen. Grant's birthday being forgotten the meeting was useless.

NEW YORK LEDISLATURE ADMOURNS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS. ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 27.-The legislature

to-day adjourned in nonor of the 65th an-niversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant. biversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant.

GEN. GRANT'S GRAMMAR.

HARTFORD, CONN., Apr. 27.—The principal address at the Army and Navy Club's annual meeting to night was on Gen. Grant by Prof. M. B. Riddle, an army chaplain. Mark Twain, the publisher of Gen. Grant's memoirs, severely castigated Matthew Arnold for his sweeping assertion that Gen. Grant's grammar as shown in his book was bad. Twain contended that Gen. Grant's construction of sentences was grammatically equal to most authors and far superior to that of Mr. Arnold.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Measure to Kill Off Coupons for

Licenses. RICHMOND, VA., Apr. 27 .- The general ssembly of Virginia resumed its session to day at noon. There was a bare majority in both houses. In the senate a joint resolution was passed requiring that licenses be taken out for one month only from May 1. taken out for one month only from May 1. The same resolution was introduced in the house and placed on the calendar and will probably be passed to morrow. The purpose of this is to kill the coupons, many of which it is thought would be paid for licenses. The chairman of the finance committee of the senate opposed this innovation. It was developed that the auditor of the state prepared the resolution. In the senate Mr. Causey offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requiring the auditor to report to that body the amount of money paid to lawyers to assist the attornoy gen-

which were adopted, requiring the auditor to report to that body the amount of money paid to lawyers to assist the attorney general in defending coupon cases, the total cost of coupon litigation, &c.

Gen. Wickham offered a resolution in the senate to employ Judge W. R. Staples to assist the Attorney General in defending a suit in the United States Supreme Court, which involves the question of paying the school tax in coupons. The senator from Clarke county presented a resolution from an agricultural society of his county asking the debt commissioners to treat Sir Edwin Thornton courteously, and not to endanger the Democratic paper. Ten new bills were offered in the senate, and about twenty hills passed. Mr. McDomald, senator from forthumberland, offered a resolution in regard to the state debt. He asks that the gentlemen sent here to arrange for a debt settlement exhibit their crendentials, show how much of the debt they control, and give a guarantee that any settlement they may make will be final.

The Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., met tonight to honor the memory of Grant. A goodly sum was taken to aid in the erection of a monument to his memory.

THE COMMISSION IN THE SOUTH-

Witnesses Who Want the Short Haul Clause Permanently Suspended.

ATLANTA, GA., Apr. 27 .- The interstate commerce commission began its first meeting at 10 o'clock this morning in the city ouncil chamber. Judge Cooley called the meeting to order and stated that a large umber of petitions had been received fro railroads in this part of the country asking for exceptional orders under the interstate commerce act. These orders could be made only upon evidence taken before the com-

only upon evidence taken before the commission.

Gov. Bullock asked the commission to suspend the regular order of business, so that a resolution adopted last night by a large meeting could be presented. Thereupon, Maj. J. F. Hanson, of Macon, read a resolution asking the commission to make permanent its temporary suspension of the long and short haul section of the bill.

The commission expressed a desire to hear from the railways, and a list of witnesses was given. The first witness examined was Charles A. Sindall, secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. Gen. E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia Central railroad, conducted the direct examination. The witness gave minute explanations of how rates are made and maintained by railroads and water lines. He was cross-examined at great length by Judge Cooley, Commissioners Walker and Bragg.

T. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast line, and W. P. Shellman, of the Georgia Central road, were examined on the same points at great length.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

What Will the United States Do in the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries Matter ? OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Apr. 27.-The British Columbia members of parliament are urging the Canadian government to secure from the Washington authorities some indication of the line of policy which they will tion of the line of policy which they will pursue in regard to the Behring sea scal laberies during the coming season. Three British vessels, which were seized in the Behring sea last year, and which were liberated a short time ago, halled from Victoria. Until something definite is learned from Washington no arrangements can be made by the British Columbia scaling companies for the coming season's work. Mr. Foster, minister of fisheries, said to day that he had communicated with Secretary Bayard some time ago in regard to the matter, but that no answer had been received.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. AND O. A Freight Train Wrecked and a Brake man Killed.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Apr. 27 .- A freight rain going north on the valley branch o the Baltimore and Ohio ratiroad was wrecked near Timberville station about I o'clock to-day. Billy Cooley, of Strasburg, Va., a brakeman, was killed, and Edward Russell, conductor, hedly burt. There were seven passengers on the trada, but no others were hurt. Three cars were de molished. The cause of the scaldent is un-known, the engine having kept the track.

Dem Pedro Seriously III. BIO DE JANEIRO, Apr. 27.-Dom Pedro, em peroref Brasil, is seriously III.

The Weather.
For District of Columbia, Maryland, and inginia-Light local rains, winds generally

... (6.0°; 10 p. m., 58.0°; mean temperature, c°; maximum, 68.0°; minimum, 41.0°, mean dative humidity, 61.0°; toom precipitation,

.02 inches.

AMERICUS CLUB BANQUET.

THE GRANT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT PITTSBURG.

Distinguished Assemblage - Gov Foraker, of Ohio, Eulogizes Gen. Grant-Letters from Roscoe Conkling. John S. Wise, W. D. Kelly, and

PITTSBURG, Apr. 27.-The banquet of the Americus Club to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant was held at the Monongahela House this evening. The decorations of the banquet room were elaborate. Among the distin-guished guests present were: Gov. Foraker, of Ohio; Col. Fred Grant, Hon. J. C. New, of Indiana; Lieut. Gov. Davis, secretary o the commonwealth; C. W. Stone, and J. P. Foster, president of the New York Repub the commonwealth; C. W. Stone, and J. P. Foster, president of the New York Republican Club; Gov. Foraker in the banquet room was assigned the same seat occupied by Gen. Grant at the banquet given him after his trip around the world. An address of welcome was delivered by President Paul, and divine blessing was invoked by Rev. T. J. Leak. After the tables were cleared Gov. Foraker, of Ohlo, responded to the toast Gen. Grant. He sketched his life, lauded his determination in protecting the citizens at home and abroad, and commended his determination in suppressing the intimidation of voters by the kulux, and rifle clubs of South Carolina. Gen. Grant was a Republican. He believed in the United States of America. He believed in the United States of America. He believed in the United States of America. He believed in the dignity and clevation of labor. He believed this nation onught to be independent of every other nation on the face of the earth. He believed in a protective tariff and was less concerned about revenue reform than he was to have enough protection to protect, but he believed first and above all in the rights of man. He believed in a free ballot and a fair count and hated and despised, as he ought to, every man who apologized for or was indifferent to the crime that would prevent that. He gave to the country an administration of its civil affairs which stand among all our peace administrations without a rival.

The responses to the other toasts were as follows: The responses to the other tossts were

ministrations without a rival.

The responses to the other toasts were as follows:

"Keystone State," Hon. C. W. Stone;

"Republican Party," Hon. John Dalzeli, Pittsburg; "Young Men of the Party," Charles S. Warwick, esq., Philadelphia.

J. P. Foster, of New York, spoke on "Republican clube," and dwelt on their usefulness and the good they might accomplish. They should stand between the voter on one hand and the regular organization on the other, neither attempting to overrule the free will of one or usurp the power of the other.

H. H. Bryan, of the reception committee, read several letters of regret. The first was from Roscoe Conkling, who thanked the committee for its invitation, and said that reasons which compelled abstinence on his part from all political and public occasions forced him to refrain from attending this banquet. He said it would be a mournful and grateful privilege to pay honer to the memory of Grant. Continuing, he said:

The party he led to victories—victories perhaps not less useful than those of war—has

ing, he said:

The party he led to victories—victories perhaps not less useful than those of war—has not disbanded, though it may not have kept step in the march of events. All who believed in it and strove for it would like to see it resume the spirit, the provess, and the carnestness which made and kept it great and neeful and triumphant. The survival of the fittest, among the political organizations now asking public confidence, might be realized by the revival of the flepublican party, provided it can discover the questions deserving of attention, take the right side of them, and then live up to its convictions.

Some such thing may be considered at your

live up to its convictions.

Some such thing may be considered at your proposed dimer. It would surely not be in-appropriate to Grant's birthday.

Indeed, one way in which his countrymen may do homage to his memory is to lay to heart such iessons as his deeds, his words, and his experience have left us.

Trusting that the evening may be full of prefit. Cordinily, your obedient servant.

Roscot Constant.

Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, regretted his inability to attend, and in his letter said:

Said:
You will assemble at a time when every cloud that lowers over the house of Republicanism seems to be floating away, and a brighter day than ever for that great party seems to be dawning. You meet to comment are aman who lived and died trusted and respected by friend and foer one who was as meanatiness as he was brave, who knew not ble meaning of vindictiveness, and yet was be type and synonym of firmness, and yet was fer being the leader of one-half of a divided ation in the bitterest of struggles, fied be-oved by every sensible man in his remitted

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, sent a letter from Anniston, Ala., from which the following extracts are made: which the following extracts are made:

My regret is the more intense because I believe you will, while honoring the memory of the great soldier whose genius preserved the Union, outline the field of contraversy for the coming presidential campaign; that this will be done wisely, and with a view to the preservation and enjoyment of their rights by the people of every part of the country I am certain, while honoring the soldier, who, in paroling a vanquished army as brave as, though less fortunate, than his own, would accept no trophy that might perpetuate the evil memories of a war between his countrymen, you will emulate his example and leave the dead past to bury the dead. On but a single point in our presidential platform do I entertain the alightest solicitude.

On the question of establishing and mala-

past to bury the dead. On but a single point in our presidential platform do I entertain the glightest solicitude.

On the question of establishing and maintaining a tariff of duties on imports so thoroughly protective as to enable the people of the beautiful and infraculously ondowed region, in which since the adjournment of Congress I have found refuge from the aspertites of my native climate, to avail themselves of the incalculable deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone, which often conduct oue another in contiguous beds by converting them into ties with which to bind the profiless, because excessive production of their cotton fields, by making them into their cotton fields, by making the wire rods and wire for extending and maintaining the hundreds of thousands of miles of wire fence their fields require, and by making the water and gas pipes stoves, plows, wagons, shovels, and other implements which they now purchase from distant manufacturers, american and foreign, our platform must express no hesitating nor uncertain sound. The time has come when the south can do all this, and more, it adequate protection shall be guaranteed by our tariff to the capital and labor the change will involve.

Letters of regret were also received from Hon. Benjamin Harrison. Indianapolis; Hon. William M. Evarts, New York; Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; Gen. Wm. T. Shermau, New York; Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn., Hon., John Cassna, Bedford, Pa.; Hon. George W. Childs, Philadelphia; Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshiosh, William R. Evarts, Shew York; Hon. Sosh, Will, Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Leland Stanford, of California, and others.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID. Senator Vest Explains the No Second Term Story.

NEW YORK, Apr. 27.-Senator Vest, of Missouri, to night said he never circulated he story as to President Cleveland declining to be a candidate for a second term. He says the explanation of the story is as "I was calling upon President Cleveland

"I was calling upon President Cleveland not long ago when in the course of a conversation about the state of the Democratic party he declared emphatically that the only ambition he had was to so bonestly and faithfully administer the affairs of the government that the people would elect any Democrat who might be nominated in 1888. He knew that he had been accused of selfish motives, but, he added, "iff I could consuit only my own personal comfort and desires, I would by down the office of President to-morrow." That was all he said.

Chinese Telephone Syndicate.

Count Figure Stateblaw Mishewicz, anciver-rates, of Washington, S. A. Horn, capitant, of Pollodelpine and E. I. Harberte, of New York, They represent the syndhole to which the Chiese government his genical the excenti-cipal size of using the telephone. In China for University and China Stateblastics of the China Ch

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON Will Open in Earnest Throughout the Country To-Day.

The League championship base ball season will open to-day, and the Washingtons will have as their opponents the famous Boston team. Much confidence prevails among local enthusiasts as to the ability of the Statesmen to win their first contest, and if they are defeated this afternoon the Beanthey are defeated this afternoon the Beaneaters will have to play all the ball
that they are capable of. Both
the Boston and Washington clubs will
parade the principal streets in carriages this
afternoon, at 2:20 o'clock. The start will
be made from Willard's Hotel, and the National Rifies' band will head the procession.
The local nine will put the following strong
team in the field to bat out a victory: Mack,
c.; Whitney, p.; Kreig, jb.; Farreli, 2b.;
Donnelly, 3b; Myers, s. s.; Cstroll, l. f.;
Hines, c. f., and Schock, r. f.; while the
Bostons will present Radbourne and Daly
as their battery. Game will be called at
4:15 o'clock, and Wilson will officiate as
umpire.

umifro.

Two nines composed of the players on the Washington club played another exhibition game yesterday, which resulted in a victory, after a five inning contest, for Farrell's side. The full score follows:

PARRELL'S. R. E. PO. A. SHAW'S. R. B. PO. A. Total..... 4 5 15 12 2 Total...... 3 8 15 12 4

WELCOME FROM THE EEKS.

Tendered Mr. Robt. L. Downing Las Night at the National. It was evidently the Elks' night at the New National Theater last night, and the

fraternity were out in force taking advantage of it. But they were not alone, and with them were their wives, sisters, and lady friends, and in addition many other friends and admirers of the actor. Mr. Downing appeared as Spartacus and the cause of the assemblage of Elas was the tendering of a welcome to the tragedian by his fellow members of Washington Lodge. The boxes were bandsomely dressed with flags, in addition on the right hand box was the motte: "Forrest and McCullough's Successor, Our Bob," and pictures of the three. On the opposite box were the words; "Spartacus Lives Again," "Our Bob," and a large picture of Downing as Spartacus. with them were their wives, sisters, and

words; "Spartacus Lives Again," "Our Bob," and a large picture of Downing as Spartacus.

At the close of the first act in response to repeated calls, Mr. Downing came before the curtain, and was surprised with the presentation of a handsome floral horseshoe. At the same time Mr. E. B. Hay stepped to the front of a stage box, and addressing the recipient, said:

Mr. Downing: am glad in behalf of Washington Lodge of Eiks to welcome you to night. We are proud of you as a native of this city. We are proud of you as a native of this city. We are proud of you as a native of this city. We are always ready and anxious to recognize talent, and so we extend to you this homage of flowers. We have watched your course since you have entered into the histrionic profession, and we have marked your progress. You have chosen a character which has been made tamous by great actors who have true the boards majestically years ago, and if the mattle of Edwin Forest and McCullough is to fall upon your phonicers. We know that you will wear it worthily for the honor of our hobbe order, for the credit of your native city, and for the renown of America. I am proud and happy to present to you, in behalf of the order in this city, this beautiful floral gift. The cross swords are of fragrant flowers. The blades are of violets, and they are harmless. They speak of the love we have for you as a brother, as an actor, and as a man. The houseshoe is also of beautiful flowers, whose signification is good luck. This we wish you in every respect. Wherever you go you have our love and good wishes, whose signification is good luck.

Mr. Downing was visibly affected during the address of Mr. Hay, and when the ap-

house, Good luck.

Air. Downling was visibly affected during the address of Mr. Hay, and when the applause had finished, said:

Mn. Hay, Bhother Elbs, and Ladies and dentiement; I am very glad to see you here to-night. I am proud to be an Elk; proud of remain in my memory. I cannot thank you as I ought, for I have been taken completely un-awares. I can only say, from the fullness of my heart, I thank you.

resumed.

BUNTING THE PAPER, With An Exciting Finish, in "Grass-

land" Fields.

After many postponements the hunt that was to have been a steeplechase came off sesterday with great eclat. At 3:30 o'clock the riders and the Tally Ho coach, the dos earts, the various wagons, and the vic-Boundary and Seventeenth street for the meet. The intended steeplechase was then given over

for the meet. The intended steeplechase was then given over although the go as-you-please element was still adhered to. Mr. Goode, Mr. Robert Wallach, and Miss Alice Maury were given ten minutes' grace to lay the trail for the riders. Mr. Alexander Gregor, master of the hounds, then led the hunt.

The finish was repared in one of the broad fields at "Grasslands." Two hurdles were thrown over the way, a rope was stretched, to which the carriages stood in line, and at the end stood the winning post and the judges' table. The road into the country club, house was flarged for the riders, but a policeman showed the guests the private way to the farm, which they took. Mrs. Whitney was in the spacious house to receive her guests. The first to arrive over the track were the hares, closely followed by Mr. Gregor, who debarred himself from competition by an accident that happened on the way, causing him to change horses en route. The first prize was taken by Mr. de Janisch, of the German legation Mr. Francisco L. Recerra, attache of the Columbian legation Mrs. Violet Helyer. The horse Cape Clear, the notable hurdle jumper, that Mr. Janisch rode, had been jurchased from Dr. Goldsborough on Tueslay morning.

Others of the lailes who rode were Miss Alice Morgan, Miss May McCulloch, and Mrs. Carrie May Wright, who received prizes; Mrs. Lehmann, Miss Cameron. Sectetary by hinney, Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Hude, Mr. Du Bose, Mr. Dulancy, and others. The riders and all the guests, numbering over a hundred, them adjourned to the house, where a feast was laid upon the lawn, and tea was served in the dining room. Some of the guests were the house, where a feast was laid upon the lawn, and tea was served in the dining room. Some of the guests were Mrs. Cleveland, who drove out with Miss Banks of Albany, Mrs. Scott Townsend, Miss Mattle Mitchell, Miss Endicott, Mr. Endicott, Mr. Spring Rice, Judge John Davis, Sir Lionel West, Miss West, Mrs. and Miss Loring, and Miss Susanne Bancroft. Gen. N. L. Anderson and Mrs. George Hellen acted as judges of the race, and Gen, Anderson made a patriotic aldress in presenting the prizes.

Sviviana, Onio, Apr. 27.-The business socion of this village was destroyed by five inst evening. An entire square was burned ever the buildings destroyed including the postonice. The loss is \$20,000.

THE PHENIX PARK MURDER.

ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE RECORDS OF THAT FAMOUS CASE.

Gladstone's Firm Helief That Paraell Had no Knowledge of or Connection With That Awful Crime-Paraell's Letter Written at Chamberlain's In-

Mr. Gladatone in his speech at the dinner given by labor members of parliament last night declared his entire disbelief in the accusation made against the Irish leaders. Mr. Gladstone said that in May, 1992, mmediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phoenix Park, Mr. Parnell wrote him a letter with reference to that The contents of the letter, which had

The contents of the letter, which had obviously been written under great mental distress, threw considerable light upon the topic of the present hour, and were strong evidence in favor of the contention that the Timer's letter was a base and mallelous forgery. Mr. Parnell, apparently foreseeing that in the public mind he would be associated with the crime, offered to place himself without reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands.

If wrote that he regarded the murders with the utimest abnorrence, and he offered to resign the leadership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life if Mr. Gladstone considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from saying what reply he made, adding that it was only a short time since he obtained Mr. Parnell's assent to his mentioning tha matter.

was only a short time since he obtained Mr. Parnell's assent to his meationing tha matter.

A curious story is current here to the effect that the famous document repullating the Phonix Park murders, which was issued over the signatures of Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon immediately after the assassination of Cavendiah and Burke, was formulated upon the advice and with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The responsibility for this addition to the already voluminous and conflicting history of the Phonix Park tragedy is ascribed to the widow of a gentleman who was at that time a prominent Irish politician, who asserts that her husband, on the day the murders became known, called at Mr. Parnell's room and found him in conference with Mr. Chamberlain. Shortly afterward, she alleges, Messrs. Dillon and Davitt arrived, and next day the memorable document disclaiming any connection or sympathy with the assassina-

Dillon and Davitt arrived, and next day the memorable document disclaiming any connection or sympathy with the assassination made its appearance.

Coupled with this tale is the assertion that it was entirely due to Mr. Chamberlain's advice that Messrs. Parnell and O'Shea were at that time dissuaded from acting upon their resolve to permanently retire from public and political pursuits.

from public and political pursuits.

ROW THEY ADVERTISED IT.

LONDON, ADR. 27.—Hon. Timothy D.

Sullivan, lord mayor of Dublin, has written to the Times in behalf of the Nation and Weekly News in reply to the correspondent who accused the nationalist papers of refusing to insert the government advertisement offering a reward for evidence that would lead to the arrest of the Phoenix Park murderers. Mr. Sullivan says that, though the papers declined to take castle money, they announced the reward in their news column in leaded type and charged nothing for it.

SECRETIANY LEE TO LEAVE VIENNA.

SECRETARY LEE TO LEAVE VIENNA. London, Apr. 27.—The Times Vienna correspondent bewalls the superseding of Mr. Lee, who, he says, after being officially and socially received as United States minister, cannot well remain as secretary of legation. Mr. Lee will soon leave the city.

EXPLOSIVES FOR ENGLAND. LONDON, Apr. 27.—Customs officers have been ordered to closely search all vessels arriving from America, China, and the cast, the government having been warned that explosives would be sent from Sin Francisco to England.

MR. BLAISE IN ALBANY.

A Brief Talk on His Recent Trip and His Lilness.

ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 27.-Hon. James G. Blaine arrived in this city at 3:50 p. m. to day, and was met at the New York Central depot by Hon. Channey

New York Central depot by Hon. Channeey
M. Depew and other prominent citizens,
With Mr. Blaine were Mrs. Blaine, Miss
Hattie Blaine, his youngest daughter, and
Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton). Mr.
Blaine joined the rest of his party in a light
lunch in the restarrant.

Mr. Blaine looks rather pale and tired,
but in conversation his face brightened up
considerably. In reply to an inquiry about
his health. Mr. Blaine said: "I have
been in the doctor's hands for three
months, and now I want to get home.
I have enjoyed being with my children. It
is a grand country to the west of the
Mississippi. Although I have never known
lung or throat trouble before, it caught me
and for a time I was under the weather."

To-morrow will be spent by the party in
Boston, where Mr. Blaine has business, and
on Fridny all will go to Augusta. After a
few weeks at home Mr. Blaine will go to
Bar Harbor for a month, and in June he
purposes going to Europe, where Miss
Hattle, who is now IT years old, will complete her education.

The party left here on the 4:15 p. m. Boston
and Albare train.

The party left here on the 4:15 p. m. Boston and Albary train.

Boston, Apr. 27.—Mr. Blaine arrivel
here at 10 o'clock to night and was immediately driven to Young's Hotel.

IS HE THE MURDERER! The Police of Cleveland Think They

Have Caught Maggie McCarthy's Assallant. CLEVELAND, ORIO, Apr. 27,-Frederick Stoll, a young German baker, has been arrested, charged with the murder of Maggie McCarthy. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial, and consists in his badly disfigured face, soiled and bloody clothing, and the fact that his outer clothing was covered with cat's hairs. The latter is significant from the fact that the officers, in crawling under the portion where the body of the murdered girl was hidden, had their clothescovered with cat's hairs. Stoll says he was at a German dance Saturday night, and there drank a quantity of whisky, which rendered him stupidly drunk. He remembers nothing until he woise up Sunday morning, except that he fell twice on his way home. The police think they have a strong case against him. badly disfigured face, soiled and bloody

Sons of Veteraus.

Capt. W. A. Rutherford and Lieut. M. V. Brown, with the assistance of Comrade H. Brown, with the assistance of Comrade H. Weber, sr., effected the organization of a society known as Ladies' Aid Society of George A. Custer Camp, No. 1, last night. The following were elected officers: Miss A. Cassidy, Mrs. D. Welsser, Mrs. B. Champlon, Miss Bessie Cassidy, Mrs. E. Weber, Mrs. M. V. Brown, Mrs. K. Welsser, Mrs. M. V. Brown, Mrs. K. Welsser, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. J. Prospert, Miss Mamle Weisser.

Much enthusiasm is elicited in the cause, and it is thought that it will be a valuable acquisition to the camp, as there is much

acquisition to the camp, as there is much that will fare better under the control of the ladies in the society than the "Sons."

Concert of the Ford Sisters,

A large audience greeted the Misses Gracia and Cherry Ford last evening on the

Gracia and Cherry Ford last evening on the occasion of the testimonial concert tendered those promising little banjoists by their many friends. A most charming feature of the evening was Miss Mand Gruelle's rendition of a selection from one of Mendelsohn's opens on the pisno. Miss Gruelle possesses a remarkable touch and gives an expression to her tones which could only come from one having talent of the highest order. Sie at once won the sympathy of her suddence and was encored. The concert was a success in every respect.